### MINUTES OF MEETING

# CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION

# SEPTEMBER 20-21, 2001

# SAN FRANCISCO

A meeting of the California Law Revision Commission was held in San Francisco on September 20-21, 2001.

### **Commission:**

Present: Joyce G. Cook, Chairperson

Howard Wayne, Assembly Member, Vice Chairperson David Huebner (Sept. 20; Sept. 21 by teleconference)

Sanford M. Skaggs

Absent: Bion M. Gregory, Legislative Counsel

Bill Morrow, Senate Member

**Staff:** Nathaniel Sterling, Executive Secretary

Stan Ulrich, Assistant Executive Secretary

Barbara S. Gaal, Staff Counsel Brian P. Hebert, Staff Counsel Lynne I. Urman, Staff Counsel

**Consultants:** Brian Gurwitz, Criminal Law (Sept. 20)

J. Clark Kelso, Trial Court Unification (Sept. 20)

Mark Overland, Criminal Law (Sept. 20 by teleconference)

Frederick Tung, Bankruptcy Code (Sept. 20)

David S. Wesley, Criminal Law (Sept. 20 by teleconference)

#### **Other Persons:**

Sam Abdulaziz, Abdulaziz & Grossbart, North Hollywood (Sept. 21)

Yolanda Benson, Mattos & Associates, Sacramento (Sept. 21)

Saul Bercovitch, State Bar, San Francisco (Sept. 21)

Sandra Bonato, Executive Council of Homeowners, San Jose (Sept. 21)

Deborah Brown, Administrative Office of the Courts, San Francisco (Sept. 20)

Stephen Cogswell, Sentinel Fair Housing, Oakland (Sept. 21)

Skip Daum, Capitol Communications Group, Sacramento (Sept. 21)

Pamela Fisk, California Official Court Reporters Association, Redwood City (Sept. 20)

Peter C. Freeman, Lumber Association of California & Nevada, Barr Lumber Company, San Bernardino (Sept. 21)

Joe Furtado, Assemblyman John Dutra's Office, Sacramento (Sept. 21)

Ellen Gallagher, Contractors State License Board, Sacramento (Sept. 21)

Janet Grove, Administrative Office of the Courts, San Francisco

Jan Hansen, Lumber Association of California & Nevada, Sacramento (Sept. 21)

Scott R. Kassahn, Meek's Lumber, Sacramento (Sept. 21)

Suzanne Murphy, Administrative Office of the Courts, San Francisco

Marjorie Murray, Oakland (Sept. 21)

Patrick O'Donnell, Administrative Office of the Courts, San Francisco

Craig C. Page, California Land Title Association, Sacramento (Sept. 21)

S. Guy Puccio, Executive Council of Homeowners, Wallace & Puccio, Sacramento (Sept. 21)

Gregory E. Siegler, State Bar Business Law Section, Nonprofit Organizations Committee, San Francisco (Sept. 20)

Karen Sundermier, Administrative Office of the Courts, San Francisco (Sept. 20)

Stan Wieg, California Association of Realtors, Sacramento (Sept. 21)

Charles P. Wolff, Executive Committee, State Bar Estate Planning, Trust and Probate Law Section, San Francisco (Sept. 20)

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# MINUTES OF JUNE 29, 2001, COMMISSION MEETING

- The Commission approved the Minutes of the June 29, 2001, Commission
- 2 meeting as submitted by the staff.

### ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

# Recognition of Service of David Huebner as Chairperson

The Commission's Chairperson, Joyce Cook, presented a plaque on behalf of the Commission to David Huebner in appreciation for his distinguished service as the Commission's chairperson during the preceding year.

# **6** Meeting Schedule

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The Commission considered the portion of Memorandum 2001-59 relating to the meeting schedule for the remainder of 2001. The Commission selected downtown Los Angeles as the location for the November 15-16, 2001, meeting. The Commission selected Oakland as the location for the November 30, 2001, meeting.

### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-61, relating to the Commission's 2001 legislative program. The staff orally updated the chart attached to the memorandum with the information that AB 873 was received by the Governor on September 18 and AB 1103 was chaptered by the Secretary of State on July 11.

AB 223 (Frommer) – unnecessary procedural differences between limited and unlimited civil cases. For Commission action on AB 223 (Frommer), see the entry in these Minutes under Study J-1320 (unnecessary procedural differences between limited and unlimited civil cases).

#### STUDY B-501 – UNIFORM UNINCORPORATED NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION ACT

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-47 and its First and Second Supplements, which discuss rules governing property ownership by an unincorporated association. The Commission directed the staff to redraft the proposed statutory language set out in the memorandum and its supplements, consistent with the following decisions:

# Scope of Application

The staff will draft a general provision providing that the law of unincorporated associations does not apply to partnerships, limited liability

- companies, or other entities that are subject to entity-specific statutes. In doing
- 2 so, the staff will consider whether there are any elements of the law of
- 3 unincorporated associations that should properly apply to an entity that would
- 4 be excluded under the general provision.

# Corp. Code § 18100. Property powers

The "business purposes and objects" limitation on the authority of an unincorporated association to own property and engage in property transactions should be deleted from proposed Section 18100. A staff note should be added asking for input on whether the limitation serves a useful purpose.

# Corp. Code § 18110. Transfer of property

Proposed Section 18110 should be revised to clarify whether it grants authority to transact, specifies who must execute documents, or does both. The phrase "other head" should be revised for parallelism with the phrase "other comparable officer."

# Corp. Code § 18115. Recorded statement of authority to transfer

Proposed Section 18115 should be revised to replace the phrase "transfer or encumber" with "acquire, transfer, or encumber."

# Corp. Code § 18120. Disposition of assets of terminated unincorporated association

In redrafting proposed Section 18120, the staff should consider: (1) the proper definition of "member" in the context of pro rata distribution of assets to members, (2) whether use of the phrase "winding up its affairs" could result in unintended consequences, (3) the effect of the proposed provision on cemetery associations, (4) whether the assets of an association organized for a non-charitable public purpose are held in trust, and (5) whether there should be some de minimis rule for disposal of property of low value.

# STUDY D-1100 - MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-65 and the attached draft tentative recommendation on *Municipal Bankruptcy*. The Commission approved the draft tentative recommendation to be distributed for comment, after a number of typographical errors are corrected (e.g., transposed digits on page 11, lines 4 and 6) and subject to additional minor editorial revision.

### STUDY H-820 - MECHANIC'S LIENS

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-70, and its First Supplement, concerning the double payment issue in home improvement contracts, and Memorandum 2001-71 concerning general revision of the mechanic's lien statute.

# **Double Payment Issue**

The draft tentative recommendation on The Double Payment Problem in Home Improvement Contracts, attached to Memorandum 2001-70, was approved to be distributed for comment, subject to several corrections and editorial revisions, and with the addition of a note soliciting comments on the option of protecting good-faith payments made pursuant to home improvement contracts under \$10,000, without the mandatory bond feature. The staff should forward comments on this tentative recommendation to Commissioners as they are received.

### **General Revision**

The Commission approved the proposed disposition of the various general revision issues discussed in Memorandum 2001-71, subject to a number of revisions. The staff will continue to research issues identified for further study in the memorandum and include this information in the forthcoming general revision draft.

Completion. The Commission received a written submission from Skip Daum on behalf of the American Subcontractors Association California, Inc., relating to completion issues addressed in SB 938 (Margett). This material will be reproduced for consideration in connection with the next review of the general revision draft. The Commission discussed how to proceed on the issues raised by SB 938, which is before the Assembly Judiciary Committee pending review by the Commission. Since the Legislature will not reconvene before the next Commission meeting, further review of how to address the notice of completion issues in SB 938 was deferred until one of the November meetings.

Discipline. The staff should draft for consideration a general provision governing discipline of licensees for failure to comply with the mechanic's lien statute, to be included in the Contractors' State License Law in the Business and Professions Code.

# Schedule

The Commission reaffirmed the schedule outlined in the First Supplement to Memorandum 2001-70 for completion of the review of the double payment problem and the general revision of the mechanic's lien statute.

### STUDY H-850 – COMMON INTEREST DEVELOPMENT LAW

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-63, relating to the structure of the Davis-Stirling Act. The Commission approved the staff suggestion to circulate for comment a proposal to add chapter and article headings to the Davis-Stirling Act, along with a provision disclaiming any intention to affect the meaning of the statute by the addition of the headings. The proposal should not be circulated by itself, but should be made a part of whatever substantive tentative recommendation is next circulated for comment in this area.

The Commission also received materials submitted by Marjorie Murray, relating to a CID Homeowners Bill of Rights. The materials are attached to the First Supplement to Memorandum 2001-63.

### STUDY H-851 – NONJUDICIAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION UNDER CID LAW

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-73, which presents draft statutory language governing the processes by which a homeowners association makes an architectural review decision and adopts, amends, or repeals an operating rule.

### **Architectural Review Procedure**

The Commission directed the staff to redraft the proposed architectural review provisions, consistent with the following decisions:

- (1) Any architectural review procedure adopted by an association should be at least as protective of member interests as the procedure provided in proposed Civil Code Section 1379.
- (2) An architectural review decision should be based on standards included in the association's governing documents.
- (3) The body making architectural review decisions should post its agenda in a location accessible to members, including posting of the agenda to a website if the association has a website.
- (4) If a member other than the applicant formally objects to an applicant's proposal, before a decision on the application has been

- issued, that member may appeal an approval decision to the board of directors.
  - (5) A written decision with findings should only be required in an appeal to the board of directors.
  - (6) A person making an architectural review decision should do so in good faith, based on the information presented. This standard would replace the standard provided in proposed Civil Code Section 1378(b).
  - (7) The 30-day periods specified in proposed Section 1379 should be replaced with 45-day periods. The events marking the beginning of these periods should be clarified.

# **Operational Rulemaking Procedure**

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34 35 The Commission directed the staff to redraft the proposed operational rulemaking provisions, consistent with the following decisions:

- (1) An operating rule may not contravene or expand on provisions of the declaration, articles of incorporation, or by-laws.
- (2) Members should have a power of referendum to reverse a change to the operating rules of the association.

# STUDY J-1306 – CASES IN WHICH COURT REPORTER IS REQUIRED

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-64, concerning comments on the revised tentative recommendation on Cases in Which Court Reporter Is Required. The Commission directed the staff to make the following revisions in the draft attached to Memorandum 2001-64:

# Gov't Code § 69950. Transcription fee

The amendment of Government Code Section 69950 should refer to "the person requesting the original," instead of "the person buying the original." Thus, the amendment should read along the following lines:

69950. The fee for transcription for original ribbon or printed copy is eighty-five cents (\$0.85) for each 100 words, and for each copy for the party buying the original made requested at the same time by the person requesting the original, fifteen cents (\$0.15) for each 100 words. The fee for a first copy to any other person shall be twenty cents (\$0.20) for each 100 words, and for each additional copy, made requested at the same time, fifteen cents (\$0.15) for each 100 words.

Comment. Section 69950 is amended to conform to the rule that a nonparty is generally entitled to obtain a transcript. See Code Civ. Proc. § 269 & Comment. The section is also amended to reflect changes in technology.

# Gov't Code § 70141.11. Contra Costa County subordinate judicial officers

The draft attached to Memorandum 2001-64 would revise Code of Civil Procedure Section 269(a) to make clear that shorthand reporting of the specified proceedings is required regardless of whether the presiding officer is a judge or a subordinate judicial officer. The Comment cites Government Code Section 70141.11 as an exception to this general rule, because that provision authorizes electronic or mechanical reporting of any proceeding before the Contra Costa County commissioner.

These aspects of the draft were acceptable to the Commission, but the staff should further clarify the interrelationship between Code of Civil Procedure Section 269 and Government Code Section 70141.11. In the study of statutes made obsolete by trial court restructuring, the latter provision (whether left in place or recodified) should explicitly apply "notwithstanding Code of Civil Procedure Section 269."

# Penal Code § 190.9. Transcript in death penalty case

The first sentence of Penal Code Section 190.9 should refer to "all proceedings conducted in the superior *court*," not "all proceedings conducted in the superior *courts*." Throughout the draft, the staff should examine other references to "the superior court" and assess whether referring to "the court" would be sufficient in some places.

# Penal Code § 1539. Special hearing on motion to suppress evidence or motion for return of seized property

An amendment of Penal Code Section 1539 should be added to the draft, along the following lines:

1539. (a) If a special hearing be held in the superior court a felony case pursuant to Section 1538.5, or if the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted and a motion to return property be made (i) by a defendant on grounds not covered by Section 1538.5; (ii) by a defendant whose property has not been offered or will not be offered as evidence against him the defendant; or (iii) by a person who is not a defendant in a criminal action at the time the hearing is held, the judge or magistrate must

proceed to take testimony in relation thereto, and the testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing and authenticated by a shorthand reporter in the manner prescribed in Section 869.

- (b) The reporter shall forthwith transcribe his the reporter's shorthand notes pursuant to this section if any party to a special hearing in the superior court a felony case files a written request for its preparation with the clerk of the court in which the hearing was held. The reporter shall forthwith file in the superior court an original and as many copies thereof as there are defendants (other than a fictitious defendant) or persons aggrieved. The reporter shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of Section 869. In every case in which a transcript is filed as provided in this section, the county clerk of the court shall deliver the original of such transcript so filed with him to the district attorney immediately upon receipt thereof and shall deliver a copy of such transcript to each defendant (other than a fictitious defendant) upon demand by him without cost to him the defendant.
- (c) Upon a motion by a defendant pursuant to this chapter, the defendant shall be entitled to discover any previous application for a search warrant in the case which was refused by a magistrate for lack of probable cause.

Comment. Section 1539 is amended to make clear that it applies only to a special hearing in a felony case pursuant to Section 1538.5. This implements the principle that trial court unification did not change the extent to which court reporter services or electronic reporting is used in the courts. 1998 Cal. Stat. ch. 931, § 507; Trial Court Unification: Revision of Codes, 28 Cal. L. Revision Comm'n Reports 51, 60 (1998); see also 1997 Cal. Stat. ch. 279, § 3 (former Section 1538.5(g), (i)).

Section 1539 is also amended reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Government Code Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

The staff should coordinate this reform with the proposed repeal of Government Code Section 26800, which is referenced in the Comment. The staff should also contact Judge Dennis Murray and check whether this amendment satisfies his concerns.

### STUDY J-1310 – APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURT OF APPEAL

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-66, relating to abolition of the appellate division of the superior court. This topic grew out of the trial court unification study of cases within the jurisdiction of the court of appeal on June 30, 1995.

The Commission directed the staff to bring back to the Commission a draft of a tentative recommendation to implement the concept of a new division of the court of appeal, staffed by superior court judges sitting by assignment, whose case load is determined by the court of appeal, replacing the appellate division of the superior court. The staff should consider appropriate names for the new division, or whether the new division needs to be named at all in the constitution and implementing statutes.

### STUDY J-1313 – WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-67, concerning a proposal developed by the Judicial Council's Joint Working Group on Waiver of Jury Trial. The Commission decided to await the outcome of the Working Group's proposal before taking further action relating to the provision governing waiver of a jury trial (Code of Civil Procedure Section 631). Patrick O'Donnell from the Administrative Office of the Courts will alert the Working Group to Prof. William Slomanson's concerns regarding the 25-day deadline for depositing jury fees.

# STUDY J-1320 – UNNECESSARY PROCEDURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LIMITED AND UNLIMITED CIVIL CASES

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-80, concerning AB 223 (Frommer). The Commission ratified the following amendments and revised Comments:

# Code Civ. Proc. § 425.10 (amended). Contents of complaint

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 425.10 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

425.10. (a) A complaint or cross-complaint shall contain both of the following:

(a) (1) A statement of the facts constituting the cause of action, in ordinary and concise language.

(b) (2) A demand for judgment for the relief to which the pleader claims to be entitled. If the recovery of money or damages be is demanded, the amount thereof demanded shall be stated, unless the.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), where an action is brought

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), where an action is brought in the superior court to recover actual or punitive damages for personal injury or wrongful death, in which case the amount thereof demanded shall not be stated, except in a limited civil case but the complaint shall comply with Section 422.30 and, in a limited civil case, with Section 72055 of the Government Code.

Comment. Section 425.10 is amended to conform the pleading requirements in limited and unlimited civil cases. In a complaint seeking actual or punitive damages for personal injury or wrongful death, the amount demanded should not be stated, regardless of the jurisdictional classification of the action. If the case is a limited civil case, however, the first page of the complaint must (1) identify the case as a limited civil case as required by Section 422.30, and (2) state whether the amount demanded exceeds \$10,000, so as to permit determination of the filing fee. See Gov't Code § 72055 (first filing fee in limited civil case). For format requirements, see Cal. R. Ct. Rule 201(f)(8).

Technical changes are also made for conformity with preferred drafting style.

# Gov't Code § 72055 (amended). First filing fee in limited civil case SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 72055 of the Government Code is amended to read:

- 72055. (a) The total fee for filing of the first paper in a limited civil case, <u>case</u> shall be ninety dollars (\$90), except that in cases <u>a case</u> where the amount demanded, excluding attorney's fees and costs, is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less, the fee shall be eighty-three dollars (\$83). The amount of the demand shall be stated on the first page of the paper immediately below the caption. The first page of the first paper shall state whether the amount demanded exceeds or does not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) This section applies to the initial complaint, petition, or application, and any papers transmitted from another court on the transfer of a civil action or proceeding, but does not include documents filed pursuant to Section 491.150, 704.750, or 708.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (c) The term "total fee" as used in this section and Section 72056 includes any amount allocated to the Judges' Retirement Fund pursuant to Section 72056.1, any automation fee imposed pursuant to Section 68090.7, any construction fee imposed pursuant to Section 76238, and the law library fee established pursuant to

Article 2 (commencing with Section 6320) of Chapter 5 of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code. The term "total fee" as used in this section and Section 72056 also includes any dispute resolution fee imposed pursuant to Section 470.3 of the Business and Professions Code, but the board of supervisors of each county may Judicial Council may authorize any trial court to exclude any portion of this dispute resolution fee from the term "total fee."

(d) The fee shall be waived in any action for damages against a defendant, based upon the defendant's commission of a felony offense, upon presentation to the clerk of the court of a certified copy of the abstract of judgment of conviction of the defendant of the felony giving rise to the claim for damages. If the plaintiff would have been entitled to recover those fees from the defendant had they been paid, the court may assess the amount of the waived fees against the defendant and order the defendant to pay that sum to the county.

Comment. Subdivision (a) of Section 72055 is amended to delete the requirement that the amount of the demand in a limited civil case be stated on the first page of the first paper immediately below the caption. It is sufficient to state whether the amount demanded exceeds \$10,000, so as to permit determination of the proper filing fee. For formatting requirements, see Cal. R. Ct. 201(f)(8). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 422.30 (caption of complaint in limited civil case shall identify case as a limited civil case). Technical changes are also made for conformity with preferred drafting style.

### STUDY J-1400 – STATUTES MADE OBSOLETE BY TRIAL COURT RESTRUCTURING

#### **Overview**

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-68, presenting an overview of the status of the project on statutes made obsolete by trial court restructuring. The Commission approved the general approach outlined by the staff in the memorandum, which includes, among other features:

- (1) Drafting the revisions as a single bill (plus a resolution for proposed constitutional amendments).
- (2) Repealing and reenacting the few live provisions buried in larger chapters of obsolete material.
- (3) Circulating a tentative recommendation with proposed revisions, possibly presented in the form of a preprint bill, with the objective of finalizing recommendations in mid-January.
- (4) Removing the January 1, 2002, deadline to enable the Commission to continue to work on revisions that cannot be resolved by the deadline.

### **Subordinate Judicial Officers**

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-75, relating to subordinate judicial officers.

Gov't Code § 69897

The Commission decided to recommend revision of the probate commissioner statute as follows:

69897. The superior court of any county with a population of over 600,000 and under 900,000 may appoint a probate commissioner to assist the probate court in disposing of its business connected with the administration of justice. The person appointed shall be designated as probate commissioner of such county. He shall be a citizen of the United States, a resident of this State and have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this State. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the courts appointing him.

The appointment of the probate commissioner shall be made by order entered in the minutes of the court.

Every <u>subordinate judicial officer appointed as a probate</u> commissioner so appointed shall be in attendance at all sessions of the court. He <u>The probate commissioner</u> shall examine all the files and proceedings and advise the court on them. He <u>The probate commissioner</u> shall have the powers and duties delegated to him by the appointing court, including the powers conferred on court commissioners by this title or the Code of Civil Procedure.

**Comment.** Section 69897 is amended to repeal obsolete provisions. The obsolete provisions are superseded by Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

Fam. Code § 4252

With respect to child support commissioners, the Commission directed the staff to revise Family Code Section 4252 to:

- (1) Flesh out the statutory reference to "Title IV-D" child support cases.
- (2) Clarify the qualification in subdivision (a) that the number of commissioner positions is "subject to appropriations in the annual Budget Act."
- (3) Determine whether the "April 1, 1997" date in subdivision (b)(3) is obsolete.
- 36 Gov't Code § 71601
- The definition of "subordinate judicial officer" in the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act should be revised to include a reference to child

- support commissioners. The language in the Comment to the section relating to
- 2 temporary judges should be relocated to the preliminary part of the
- 3 recommendation. A note should be added calling attention to the fact that the
- 4 reference in the statute to pro tem judges is proposed for deletion.

# 5 Court Clerk

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- The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-76, relating to statutes affecting the county clerk in the clerk's former role as court clerk.
- 8 Code Civ. Proc. § 575.1
  - The Commission approved revision of Code of Civil Procedure Section 575.1 to require deposit of local court rules with both the court clerks and the county law library. The Commission considered a general provision enabling the Judicial Council to prescribe electronic or other posting of local court rules, but decided this was too far removed from repeal of statutes made obsolete by trial court restructuring. The Commission noted the reference in the section to the court "administrative or executive officer", and directed the staff to investigate whether the reference to the court administrative officer is obsolete.
- 17 Gov't Code § 24051
  - The Commission proposed revision of Section 24051 to eliminate the inventory of county property by court officials, on the theory that the courts no longer have county property.

24051. On or before July 10th in each year, or at such other interval designated by the board of supervisors, each county officer or person in charge of any office, department, service, or institution of the county, each officer of a judicial district, each judge, or the clerk, secretary, or other administrative officer of each court of record, and the executive head of each special district whose affairs and funds are under the supervision and control of the board of supervisors or for which the board is ex officio the governing body shall file with the county clerk, or with the county auditor, according to the procedure prescribed by the board, an inventory under oath, showing in detail all county property in his possession or in his the officer or person's possession or charge at the close of business on the preceding June 30th. By ordinance the board of supervisors may prescribe an annual or such other period, provided that such period shall not be in excess of three years, for preparation of the inventory and a correspondingly different date for its filing, and may prescribe the manner and form in which the

- inventory shall be compiled. The inventories shall be kept of record by the county clerk or auditor for at least five years. Any inventory which has been on file for five years or more may be destroyed on order of the board of supervisors. A true copy of the inventory shall be delivered by the person who made it to his successor in office, who shall receipt for it. The receipt shall be filed with the county clerk or county auditor.
- 8 Penal Code § 896 et al.
- The Commission directed the staff to propose revisions of the grand jury statutes to make clear that grand jury selection (as opposed to operations) is a court function, to be performed by the court clerk, jury commissioner, or other appropriate court official. The staff should circulate an inquiry to court executive officers and to county clerks concerning subsequent involvement of the county clerk (e.g., filing of grand jury reports).
- 15 Penal Code § 4007
- 16 Welf. & Inst. Code § 872
- The staff should circulate an inquiry to court executive officers and to county clerks concerning filing of court orders for use of a correctional facility or juvenile hall in an adjoining county.

# 20 Official Reporter

- The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-77, relating to statutes governing the status of official reporters and official reporters pro tempore.
- 23 Gov't Code § 69941

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The Commission approved revision of Government Code Section 69941 along the following lines:

# Gov't Code § 69941. Appointment of official reporters

The judge or judges of any A superior court may appoint a as many competent phonographic reporter, or as many such reporters as there are judges, to be known as official reporter or reporters of such court, and such pro tempore official reporters as the convenience of the court may require. The reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of the appointing judge or judges. pro tempore, as are deemed necessary for the performance of the duties and the exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members.

**Comment.** Section 69941 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See former Gov't Code § 72194 (municipal court reporters).

The first sentence is amended to incorporate the general appointment standard of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See, e.g., Gov't Code § 71620 (trial court personnel).

The last sentence of Section 69941 is deleted as obsolete. Official reporters and official reporters pro tempore who are court employees are subject to the provisions of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 71620 (trial court personnel), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). The employment status of official reporters and official reporters pro tempore who are not court employees (including temporary employees hired through agencies and individuals hired by the trial court pursuant to an independent contractor agreement) is subject to the terms of their appointment.

The section is also amended to delete language referring to "the judge" of the court. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code § 69580 et seq. (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, a reference to the judges of the court means the sole judge of the court. See Gov't Code § 13 (plural includes singular).

The Commission reserved decision whether the section should be relocated to the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act.

Gov't Code § 69947

In connection with Government Code Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter), a number of concerns were raised. These included whether the proposed definition of "compensation" is overly broad, whether the statute is appropriately applied to pro tempore reporters, whether the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act supersedes special compensation statutes, and whether the proposed absolute floor of base compensation for official reporters and official reporters pro tempore is appropriate. The Commission decided that in order to make both policy and drafting decisions on these matters, it needs more information about the employment status of official reporters and official reporters pro tempore in the various counties. The Commission directed the staff to gather further information and to give further

consideration to these matters, and come back to the Commission with a 1 proposed approach to resolution of the issues. 2

### **Sheriffs and Marshals**

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The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-78, relating to statutes that reference sheriffs and marshals. The Commission approved the staff recommendations made in the memorandum:

- (1) A five-year automatic sunset provision will replace the 15-year sunset provision previously added to San Diego County's marshal-sheriff consolidation statute (Gov't Code § 72114.2).
- (2) The automatic sunset provision will be removed from Shasta County's marshal-sheriff consolidation statute (Gov't Code § 72116).
- (3) Stanislaus County's marshal-sheriff consolidation statute (Gov't Code § 74784) will be amended to preserve only those provisions regarding the assignment of former marshal employees to, and their transfer from, the Court Services Bureau. The automatic sunset provision will also be retained.
- (4) Government Code Section 68084 will be excluded from the Commission's recommended legislation until the stakeholders resolve substantive policy and fiscal issues regarding fees and bank deposits.

### Miscellaneous Issues

- 20 The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-79, relating to miscellaneous issues in the trial court restructuring project.
- Jury Venires 22
- 23 The Commission approved the staff draft of the jury venire statutes as set out in the memorandum. When theses are circulated for comment, they should 24 include a note that the Commission solicits input on the provision requiring that 25 a prospective juror be allowed to choose countywide service. 26
- Assessment of Guardianship or Conservatorship Estate for Costs 27
- The Commission decided not to attempt to revise Probate Code Sections 28 1513.1 and 1851.5 due to the complexity of, and unresolved issues resolved in, 29 30 the provisions.

# 1 Criminal Witness Fees

The Commission decided to recommend no change in Penal Code Section 1329, relating to county responsibility for criminal witness fees.

### STUDY L-605 – RULES OF CONSTRUCTION FOR TRUSTS

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-62 and its First Supplement, reviewing comments received on the tentative recommendation relating to Rules of Construction for Trusts and Other Instruments (March 2001). The Commission made the revisions in the proposal detailed below, and directed the staff to bring back to the Commission for review the draft of a final recommendation on the matter. The Commission also approved the concept of the staff assembling a small working group of knowledgeable and interested persons on this matter for the purpose of reviewing the staff draft and providing the Commission their perspectives on it.

### Prob. Code § 21102. Intention of transferor

For the purpose of obtaining further input on the matter, the Commission approved the following revisions of Section 21102 and its Comment:

21102. (a) The intention of the transferor as expressed in the instrument controls the legal effect of the dispositions made in the instrument.

- (b) The rules of construction expressed in this part apply where the intention of the transferor is not indicated by the instrument.
- (c) Nothing in this section limits the use of extrinsic evidence, to the extent otherwise authorized by law, to determine the intention of the transferor.

Comment. Subdivision (c) is added to Section 21102 to make clear the admissibility of extrinsic evidence under the section. Subdivision (c) neither expands nor limits the extent to which extrinsic evidence admissible under former law may be used to determine the transferor's intent as expressed in the instrument. See generally 12 B. Witkin, Summary of California Law Wills and Probate §§ 245-47, at 280-84 (9th ed. 1990). Cf. Section 6111.5 (will); Estate of Anderson, 56 Cal. App. 4th 235, 65 Cal. Rptr. 2d 307 (1997) (extrinsic evidence admissible). See also Section 12206 (limitation in will of time for administration of estate is directory only).

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Thus under the parol evidence rule extrinsic evidence may be available to explain, interpret, or supplement an expressed intention of the transferor. Code Civ. Proc. § 1856. Likewise, the

court has authority to reform an instrument for mistake or imperfection of writing. Cf. Code Civ. Proc. § 1856(e); Estate of Smith, 61 Cal. App. 4th 259, 71 Cal. Rptr. 2d 424 (1998) (contestant bears burden of proof of mistake as to testamentary intent). It should be noted that before granting reformation, courts require that the evidence of mistake be clear and convincing; reformation is denied, for example, if the donor's testimony is equivocal and unsupported by disinterested witnesses. See W. McGovern, S. Kurtz & J. Rein, Wills, Trusts and Estates § 6.4 (1988). 

The preliminary part of the recommendation should be adjusted accordingly:

The reference in Section 21102(a) to expressions of the donor's intention "in the instrument" should not be construed to preclude reformation in the case of a mistaken writing. Modern theory as expounded in the academic literature, the Uniform Probate Code, and the Restatement of Property, all support the concept that reformation should be available for inter vivos instruments, as it is for wills.

The staff should solicit input from the experts as to whether principles of reformation should be stated in the statute and, if so, whether it can easily be done in the context of the present project or whether it is more appropriate to deal with reformation separately.

# Prob. Code § 21104. "At-death transfer" defined

The reference in Section 21104 to "possession or enjoyment" should be left as it is in existing law, with the addition of commentary language:

21104. As used in this part, <u>"testamentary gift" <u>"at-death</u> <u>transfer"</u> means a transfer in possession or enjoyment that takes effect at or after death.</u>

**Comment.** Section 21104 is amended to make substitute the term "at-death transfer" for "testamentary gift." As used in this part, an at-death transfer does not include a lifetime gift.

The reference to a transfer "in possession" includes a transfer to the trustee of a trust.

# Prob. Code § 21109. Requirement that transferee survive transferor

The Commission approved the technical revision to Section 21109 proposed by the staff in the memorandum:

21109. A transferee of an at-death transfer who fails to survive the transferor of an at-death transfer or until any future time required by the instrument does not take under the instrument.

# Prob. Code § 21110. Anti-lapse

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The Commission deferred decision on issues relating to expressions of contrary intention and irrevocable gifts under the antilapse statute, pending further input from the State Bar Probate Section.

With respect to application of the anti-lapse statute to joint tenancies, the Commission approved the language proposed in the memorandum to exclude joint tenancies from its operation:

(c) As used in this section, "transferee" means a person, other than a joint tenant, who is kindred of the transferor or kindred of a surviving, deceased, or former spouse of the transferor.

# Prob. Code § 21111. Failure of transfer

The revisions proposed in the tentative recommendation should be directed to the new version of Section 21111:

21111. Except as provided in Section 21110:

- (a) If a transfer, other than a residuary gift or a transfer of a future interest, fails for any reason, the property is transferred as follows:
- (1) If the transferring instrument provides for an alternative disposition in the event the transfer fails, the property is transferred according to the terms of the instrument.
- (2) If the transferring instrument does not provide for an alternative disposition but does provide for the transfer of a residue, the property becomes a part of the residue transferred under the instrument.
- (3) If the transferring instrument does not provide for an alternative disposition and does not provide for the transfer of a residue, the property is transferred to the decedent's estate.
- (b) If a residuary gift or a future interest is transferred to two or more persons and the share of a transferee fails for any reason, the share passes to the other transferees in proportion to their other interest in the residuary gift or the future interest.
- The Comment should be expanded to recognize the operation of the new version of this section:

Under subdivision (a)(1), an alternative disposition may take the form of a transfer of specifically identifiable property (specific gift) or a transfer from general assets of the transferor (general gift) that includes the specific property.

The Commission approved the concept proposed by Professor McGovern of treating a gift of "all my estate" as a residuary gift:

(c) A transfer of "all my estate" or words of similar import is a residuary gift for purposes of this section unless the transferring instrument provides for an alternative disposition in the event the transfer fails.

# Prob. Code § 21118. Satisfaction of pecuniary gift by property distribution

Section 21118 should be revised along the following lines:

- 21118. (a) If an instrument authorizes a fiduciary to satisfy a pecuniary gift wholly or partly by distribution of property other than money, property selected for that purpose shall be valued at its fair market value on the date of distribution, unless the instrument expressly provides otherwise. If the instrument permits the fiduciary to value the property selected for distribution as of a date other than the date of distribution, then, unless the instrument expressly provides otherwise, the property selected by the fiduciary for that purpose shall have an aggregate fair market value on the date or dates of distribution that, when added to any cash distributed, will amount to no less than the amount of the pecuniary gift as stated in, or determined by, the instrument fairly reflect net appreciation and depreciation (occurring between the valuation date and the date of distribution) in all of the assets from which the distribution could have been made.
- (b) As used in this section, "pecuniary gift" means a transfer of property made in an instrument that either is expressly stated as a fixed dollar amount or is a dollar amount determinable by the provisions of the instrument.
- The Comment should note that this language is drawn from Reg. 26.2642-2(b)(2).

# Prob. Code § 21132. Change in form of securities

The Commission decided, for the purpose of obtaining further comment on this provision, to propose that it be applicable to at-death transfers, as a middle ground between wills and all nonprobate transfers:

21132. (a) If a testator transferor executes a will that devises an instrument that makes an at-death transfer of securities and the testator transferor then owned securities that meet the description in the will, the devise instrument, the transfer includes additional securities owned by the testator transferor at death to the extent the additional securities were acquired by the testator after the will transferor after the instrument was executed as a result of the

testator's <u>transferor's</u> ownership of the described securities and are securities of any of the following types:

- (1) Securities of the same organization acquired by reason of action initiated by the organization or any successor, related, or acquiring organization, excluding any acquired by exercise of purchase options.
- (2) Securities of another organization acquired as a result of a merger, consolidation, reorganization, or other distribution by the organization or any successor, related, or acquiring organization.
- (3) Securities of the same organization acquired as a result of a plan of reinvestment.
- (b) Distributions in cash before death with respect to a described security are not part of the devise transfer.

# Prob. Code § 21133. Proceeds of specific gift

The Commission decided, for the purpose of obtaining further comment on this provision, that it be applicable to at-death transfers (in order to eliminate lifetime gifts from its coverage) that take effect in possession or enjoyment (in order to include trusts in its coverage) at the specified times:

- 21133. A recipient of <u>an at-death transfer of</u> a specific gift has a right to the property specifically given, to the extent the property is owned by the transferor at the time the gift takes effect in <u>possession or</u> enjoyment, and all of the following:
- (a) Any balance of the purchase price (together with any security agreement) owing from a purchaser to the transferor at the time the gift takes effect in <u>possession or</u> enjoyment by reason of sale of the property.
- (b) Any amount of an eminent domain award for the taking of the property unpaid at the time the gift takes effect in <u>possession or</u> enjoyment.
- (c) Any proceeds unpaid at death the time the gift takes effect in possession or enjoyment on fire or casualty insurance on or other recovery for injury to the property.
- (d) Property owned by the transferor at the time the gift takes effect in <u>possession or</u> enjoyment and acquired as a result of foreclosure, or obtained in lieu of foreclosure, of the security interest for a specifically given obligation.
- (e) Real or tangible personal property owned by the transferor at the time the transfer is effective gift takes effect in possession or enjoyment that the transferor acquired as a replacement for specifically given real or tangible personal property.

**Comment.** Section 21133 is amended to limit its application to at-death transfers — transfers in possession or enjoyment that take

effect at or after death. See Section 21104 ("at-death transfer" defined).

A cross-reference should be added in the Comment to the definition of a "specific gift" (Section 21117(a)) here and in other places where the term is used.

# Prob. Code § 250. Wills, intestate succession, and family protection

The proposed revision to Probate Code Section 250 should be corrected in the manner identified in the memorandum and included with in the draft recommendation:

- 250. (a) A person who feloniously and intentionally kills the decedent is not entitled to any of the following:
- (1) Any property, interest, or benefit under a will of the decedent, or a trust created by or for the benefit of the decedent or in which the decedent has an interest, including any general or special power of appointment conferred by the will or trust on the killer and any nomination of the killer as executor, trustee, guardian, or conservator or custodian made by the will or trust.
  - (2) Any property of the decedent by intestate succession.
- (3) Any of the decedent's quasi-community property the killer would otherwise acquire under Section 101 or 102 upon the death of the decedent.
- (4) Any property of the decedent under Part 5 (commencing with Section 5700) of Division 5.
- (5) Any property of the decedent under Part 3 (commencing with Section 6500) of Division 6.
  - (b) In the cases covered by subdivision (a):
- (1) The property interest or benefit referred to in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) passes as if the killer had predeceased the decedent and Section 21110 does not apply.
- (2) Any property interest or benefit referred to in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) which passes under a power of appointment and by reason of the death of the decedent passes as if the killer had predeceased the decedent, and Section 1389.4 of the Civil Code 673 does not apply.
- (3) Any nomination in a will or trust of the killer as executor, trustee, guardian, conservator, or custodian which becomes effective as a result of the death of the decedent shall be interpreted as if the killer had predeceased the decedent.

**Comment.** Section 250 is amended to correct a cross-reference.

# STUDY M-200 – CRIMINAL SENTENCING STATUTES

The Commission considered Memorandum 2001-69 and its First Supplement, which discuss comments regarding the Commission's tentative recommendation relating to *Criminal Sentencing: Weapon and Injury Enhancements*. The Commission decided not to proceed with the nonsubstantive reorganization of sentence enhancement provisions proposed in the tentative recommendation. Instead, the staff will solicit suggestions from judges and criminal law practitioners as to whether there are substantive problems with weapon allegation provisions that might be appropriate for Commission study. If the Commission decides to study substantive problems it will seek an appropriate amendment to its resolution of authority.

STUDY M-1306 - CASES IN WHICH COURT REPORTER IS REQUIRED

See entry in these Minutes under Study J-1306.

☐ APPROVED AS SUBMITTED	Date
APPROVED AS CORRECTED (for corrections, see Minutes of next meeting)	Chairperson
<b>(</b>	Executive Secretary